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SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1913.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Two recent events have occasioned
considerable comment among the poli-
ticians at the Capitol. The first was
the visit of Secretary Bryan to Cali-
fornia and the second was the invasion
of New Jersey by President Wilson.

Both trips were for the avowed pur-
pose of influencing State legislation.
This gave to them an unusual interest
and significance. They have been cited
as an evidence that President Wilson
is not a Democrat in the ancient and
accepted meaning of the term, inas-
much as he is inclined to magnify the
Federal power and disregard the in-
herent rights of the States. Among
the believers in the doctrine of State
rights, Mr. Wilson has been the sub-
ject of much criticism.

Federal Power.

It is worth while to consider briefly
the apparent fact that the doctrine of
the sovereignty of the States is fast
becoming obsolete. The growth of
Federalism or nationalism in the
United States—the belief in and re-
liance upon the power of a strong cen-
tralized government—has been per-
sistent. In the earliest days of Amer-
ican history, even before the period of
the confederation, it became necessary
for the colonies to form an offensive
and defensive league for mutual pro-
tection against the Indians and to cap-
ture and punish offenders against the
law who sought to escape by crossing
the colonial borders. The Constitution,
which was a compromise, was con-
structed in federalistic terms by John
Marshall and later the civil war gave
fuller scope to the powers exercised
by the general government. Finally,
with the tremendous growth of the
country and the development of our
complex civilization, it became evi-
dent that the problems which constan-
tly arose could not be solved by the
individual States. Louisiana, for in-
stance, could not or would not place
a ban upon the lottery, and so Con-
gress abolished all lotteries. The in-
ability of the Southern States to cope
with the annual invasion of yellow
fever led to the national quarantine
act. The suppression of obscene lit-
erature and more recently the oleo-
margarine law, the pure food law, and
the attitude of the Federal government
in the matter of irrigation and for-
estry, emphasized the growth of Fed-
eral control. The pressure now being
brought upon Congress for a uniform
marriage and divorce law indicates the
trend in the same direction.

All this is cited to show that not
only does the present generation ac-
cept with perfect equanimity the ex-
tension of Federal power, but really
welcomes as a blessing the exercise
of that power in highest degree. We
have even reached the point where
State public utility commissions have
no reason for existence except to re-
gulate purely local corporations. The
people are not disturbed when the
President of the United States uses
the prestige of his position to influ-
ence State legislation, even though
his action stands without precedent in
our history. Theodore Roosevelt, an
ambitious and powerful man, gave a
tremendous impetus to the national
feeling, and it is stronger today than
ever before, though he is not.

The California Incident.

Of the two recent events already re-
ferred to the interference of the Presi-
dent in the California matter was en-
tirely within his jurisdiction.

Any State law affecting the treaty
obligations of the United States is an
international matter, and it is not only
the right, but the duty of the Presi-
dent to see that the honor of the na-
tion is upheld. Under the Constitu-
tion, a treaty is the supreme law of
the land, and the President is sworn
to uphold the Constitution. Conse-
quently, there can be no criticism of
the President for sending a personal
representative to present to the Legis-
lature of California the position of the
Federal government. This he was com-
pelled to do, regardless of the
merits of the question. As a matter
of fact, the law finally passed by the
State does not seem to be antagonistic
to the treaty, for the latter allows the
Japanese to lease land, although it ex-
cludes them from the privilege of own-
ership.

It is not necessary to speculate upon

what might have happened if Cali-
fornia had deemed the protection of its
citizens paramount to national obliga-
tion and had defied Federal authority.
That situation has not yet arisen. It
may be said, in passing, that there can
be no question as to the right of the
United States to exclude the citizens of
any nation from crossing its borders.
If it has not this right, it is a tribu-
tary and not an independent power.
The nation thus discriminated against
has an equal right to exclude or expel
our citizens, or it may regard our act
as a sufficient cause for making war.
Whether a State can individually ex-
clude citizens of a foreign country is
very doubtful, but when California un-
dertook to make the Japanese situation
a local issue it was clearly within the
province of the President to take cog-
nizance of that act. The whole situ-
ation emphasizes the many and serious
problems arising from the dual nature
of our government, and which are
certain to arise and plague us in the
future.

Invasion of New Jersey.

The visit of the President to New
Jersey is in an entirely different cat-
egory. It stands without precedent.
The critics of the President, who are
those who believe that the line of de-
marcation between the nation and the
State should be sharply drawn, main-
tain that the President should not in-
terfere with State legislation. The
jury reform law, which is the issue in
New Jersey, is in no sense a national
issue. Congress could not, even if
so disposed, enact any law regulating
juries within the States. Further-
more, it is claimed that if the Presi-
dent can undertake to throw his influ-
ence for or against a purely State law
in New Jersey, he can make a trip to
Ohio or Missouri for the same pur-
pose. It is the assumption of Federal
supervision of State affairs which dis-
turb the minds of those who are jeal-
ous of the maintenance of the sov-
ereignty of the States.

It is claimed on behalf of the Presi-
dent that he had a peculiar interest
in this legislation, having pledged him-
self while Governor to its enactment;
that he is still a citizen of the State,
which he visited, and that, above all,
the end justifies the means. This is
all undeniably true. The system of
obtaining juries in New Jersey is one
that undoubtedly enables corrupt men
to frustrate the ends of justice. One
instance is cited where a Sheriff, be-
ing a defendant in one suit and a
plaintiff in another, had both cases
tried before juries of his own per-
sonal selection, and was naturally vic-
torious in both. It is this flagrant
maladministration which has finally
aroused the people of New Jersey and
against which President Wilson, like
all other honest citizens, indignantly
protests.

It is a practical certainty, therefore,
that the President will be sustained
by public sentiment in what he has
done because his action is so mani-
festly inspired by a desire for public
good. There might come a time, of
course, when a less conscientious
President might use his power with
ulterior motives. The American peo-
ple, in their characteristic way, will
await this occasion and will deal with
it properly when it arises. Reliance
upon common sense is the basic stratum
of our body politic.

Precedent in Federal Interference.

One case frequently cited in con-
nection with present happenings is
Andrew Jackson's attitude in dealing
with the nullification act in South
Carolina. It is not analogous. South
Carolina refused to obey a tariff law
duly enacted by Congress, and when
Jackson threatened to use force to
compel obedience, he simply upheld
the dignity and authority of the na-
tion. When President Cleveland or-
dered out United States troops at Chi-
cago at the time of the strike riots—
an action for which he was after-
ward praised—he based his order upon
the ground that he was not inter-
fering with State authority, but was
protecting United States mails. Roose-
velt assumed a belligerent attitude to-
ward California when the Japanese
question first assumed importance in
that State, but the situation was in-
ternational in its character. Even Mr.
Roosevelt signed the Oklahoma con-
stitution, although he did so under
protest. President Taft acted differ-
ently in the case of New Mexico and
Arizona. He placed the personal judg-
ment of the Federal executive above
the expressed opinion of a people in
a proposed State. The exercise of this
power was sharply resented at the
time, but there is no question that,
inasmuch as New Mexico and Arizona
were merely Territories, he exercised a
constitutional right. In fact, in every
case where a President has apparently
interfered in a State in the past there
has been a reasonable ground for Fed-
eral action.

The question as to the extent to
which the national government can go
in dealing with purely State matters is
now before Congress in another form.
Senator Kern's resolution proposing
a Congressional investigation of the
miners' strike in West Virginia is
arousing bitter opposition in that State.
Gov. Hatfield has made it plain that
the State is perfectly able to manage its
own affairs without Federal inter-
ference, and yet it will hardly be denied
that Congress has the right to inves-
tigate a given subject with the view
of enacting national legislation. The
debate upon Senator Kern's resolution

is not necessary to speculate upon

is sure to be interesting and instruc-
tive. Some one is certain to recall
President Roosevelt's settlement of the
anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania,
although it must be remembered that
in that case he acted rather as a peace-
maker than as an Executive.

Wide Awake Public Opinion.

It is an encouraging sign for the
future when questions which intimat-
ely concern the relations of the Fed-
eral and State governments thus ex-
cite widespread comment. In a
government of the people, for the peo-
ple, and by the people, it is essential
that there should be practically univer-
sal interest in and understanding of
great public questions. The former
lamentable ignorance and indifference
is undoubtedly disappearing. It must
do so still more if we are to progress
toward a period when direct responsi-
bility for enacting or rejecting laws
shall rest upon each individual.

The Next Hague Conference.

In view of the great interest
aroused by Mr. Bryan's proposal for
a world's peace and the drawing near
of the next Hague conference, it is
well to recall the fact that the last
conference adopted certain recom-
mendations for the purpose of making
provision for the work of the approach-
ing session. Unless steps are taken
speedily to give effect to these recom-
mendations, the work of the confer-
ence may be so impeded by reason
of unpreparedness that its assembly
may be postponed indefinitely.

The final resolution of that confer-
ence, as set forth in the Blue Book
(Miscellaneous I, 1908) was as fol-
lows:

The conference recommends to the
powers the assembly of a third peace
conference, which might be held within
a period corresponding to the lack of col-
laboration since the preceding confer-
ence, at a date to be fixed by the
agreement between the powers, and it
calls their attention to the neces-
sity of preparing the programme of
this third conference a sufficient time
in advance to insure its deliberations
being conducted with the necessary au-
thority and expedition. In order to
attain this object the conference con-
sidered that it would be very desir-
able that, some two years before the prob-
able date of the meeting, a prepara-
tory committee should be charged by
the governments with the task of col-
lecting the various proposals to be
submitted to the conference, of ascer-
taining what subjects are ripe for em-
bodiment in an international regula-
tion, and of preparing a programme
which the governments should decide
upon in sufficient time to enable it to
be carefully examined by the confer-
ence. This committee should further
be entrusted with the task of pro-
posing a system of organization and
procedure for the conference itself.

We know from the official report
that the machinery of the last con-
ference has proved dilatory and con-
fusing. A number of questions still
await solution, as, for instance, the
right of delegates to take up the time
of the conference; the right of a ma-
jority over a minority in the absence
of unanimity; the power of a chair-
man to confine the discussion within
certain limits. All this should be set-
tled before another meeting can prove
satisfactory.

The danger to the effectiveness of
The Hague conference, which these
words disclose, should be carefully
avoided. Here is another thing: The
fourth of the opinions expressed by the
conference reads as follows:

The conference expresses the opinion
that the preparation of regulations re-
lative to the laws and customs of naval
war should figure in the programme of
the next conference, and that in any
case the powers may apply, as far as
possible, to war by sea the principles of
the convention relative to the laws and
customs of war on land.

The possibilities which lie in this
important opinion serve to enforce the
anxiety felt by those who are await-
ing an announcement by the govern-
ment that these preliminary matters
are under discussion.

Official documents establish the fact
that the last Hague conference con-
templated the appointment of a pro-
visional committee to arrange the work
of the next meeting. Until this is
done the summoning of the confer-
ence, which is due next year, is rather
problematical.

The Very Latest.

We of the English-speaking race,
ever marveling at the picturesqueness
of some of the romance languages,
must not overlook our own resources.
Let us not, for example, overlook
"pep." Never before was there such a
word! Vigor, vim, vitality, energy,
ambition—the whole idea of the life-
force—is there in "pep."

Yet what have we now? The Wash-
ington Herald, offering a brand-new
dictionary to its readers, asserts that
it alone contains the word which is
to replace "pep."
"Spizzintum"—that's the new word.
No longer is "full of pep" to be the
matutinal salutation of the juvenile
going forth to twist the world's tail.
Gossip of high or low pep content
will be out of place.

"Spizzintum" must have the place
of "pep." It will get the goat of pep.
So long and impressive a word prob-
ably will have to be used with more
of dignity than the homely "pep." It
is pleasant to fancy that "endowed
with spizzintum" may very well
take the place of our much-loved "full
of pep."

Numbered.

From Judge:
"What mover did you engage this
year?" the wife asked.
"The same old man," replied hubby.
"You know he has the combination of
our numbered furniture."

Court Gossip of Interesting Events on Two Continents

(Copyright, 1913, by A. D. Jackson.)

"The Memoirs of the Husband of an ex-
Crown Princess," by Enrico Toselli, is
the relation of a rather vulgar and not
particularly interesting story. If Arch-
duchess Louise of Tuscany had adorned
a less exalted station of life there would
be little worth saying of an episode which
concerns the infatuation of a woman of
thirty-seven for a handsome and talented
young man of twenty-four, which has
ended as such infatuations generally do.
Signor Toselli would have been better
advised had he taken the determination
doubtfully expressed by him thus: "Al-
though the story of the four years of
married life with Louise of Tuscany is
now almost concluded, I cannot yet bring
myself to decide whether it shall go out
to the world or not." But as we have
already had "Historie de Ma Vie," from
the lady, it was pretty certain to pro-
voke the retort of "Memoirs from the
husband."

The volume will revive a scandal which
most people had forgotten and were well
content to forget. It paints a ravishing
picture of Louise, as she appeared to the
lover at first sight. Judging by this, no
wonder he was flattered by the attention
of such a woman. Signor Toselli was
in her room. At their second meeting
she seated herself near the fire and
laughingly stretched her feet to the flames,
kicking off her pretty little slippers. She
did this so gracefully that the action was
devoid of all vulgarity and he felt no
astonishment. He sat down at the piano
and played the Rhapsodie Hongroise, by
Liszt. When he had finished the Prince-
cess impulsively seized his hands and
raised one of her to his lips. He con-
fesses that he lost his head completely.
"My heart beat and my head was
giddy," he says. "I should be talking
nonsense. I have been too young for such
emotions." And the scene, which is not
exactly novel, closed thus: "She put her
hand to her forehead and drew me nearer
still. 'I will be ever devoted and con-
stant, the companion of your life,' she
said. 'My love is absolutely unchange-
able, and my faith in you profound
and unshakable. I will ever en-
compass you with peace and tenderness.'
I closed my eyes as our lips met in a
long embrace."

One supposes that princesses do really
talk like that in moments of emotion,
but it must be a trifle tiresome, and
perhaps contains the secret of subse-
quent unhappiness and separation. To
do her justice the Princess did her best
to warn Enrico of what was in store for
him. In a passionate letter she writes:
"But you only know my great qual-
ities. I am, I am half mad, obstinate,
capricious, accustomed to my own way,
and to do everything according to the
mood of the moment. I like to be made
love to, but my passion is easily roused
and quickly satiated. I feel very little
remorse. I am a dangerous woman,
to hearts of men. I am accustomed to
luxury, to grandeur, and to extravagance.
These are my faults. I have a thousand
others which I cannot enumerate. Woe
to the man who links his fate with mine.
He may be as frivolous as myself,
but he will not be able to resist me. I
will end, as it was bound to be. But
in the meantime the mature Prince-
cess and her young lover went to Lon-
don, and the Prince and Princess of
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who were in
the Strand. He describes it thus:

"Ours was like a scene out of a comic
opera. Louise recited, parrot fashion,
the words required by the laws of Eng-
land. She could speak English fluently,
but I did not understand a single word.
I noticed that they called my wife
Countess Montenegro. I remember the
phrase in such a manner that even the

register burst out laughing. Louise en-
deavored vainly to preserve gravity, but
she settled down to a fit of giggles, and
was very happy for a time, but Enrico soon
discovered that Louise was "a perfect
child" in the hands of tradespeople, and
that she knew nothing of housekeeping.
What else did he expect? And then the
baby was born. And soon after family
jars and violent quarrels and reconcilia-
tions, and more quarrels and reconcilia-
tions—and then a final quarrel and no
reconciliation.

There is no moral to the story, except
the very old and moss-grown one that
a well-to-do woman ought not to marry
a young man, especially when he suffers
from the artistic temperament.

A novel ecclesiastical ceremony was
witnessed recently by the parish of
Brompton-Kens, England, where the
parishioners kept the festival by holding
a mass meeting and passing a vote of
censure of their bishop, for forwarding
copies of their proceedings to the printer,
the vicar, and for his neglect of the
parishioners and his ignoring their ap-
peals, thereby causing the church to be
deserted and to become unfit for public
worship.

Prior to this meeting of his flock the
vicar, Rev. H. J. Martin, held a service
in the parish church, at which he laid
his case against the Bishop before his
congregation. It amounted to this: In
1907 Mr. Martin came to Holy Trinity,
Brompton, having previously held two
curacies elsewhere. Within the first year
of his incumbency he began to receive
libelous post cards from a lady. These
post cards were also sent to the Bishop.
Acting on his lordship's advice, the vicar
prosecuted the woman, who, on being
found guilty, was sentenced to a fine of
£100 and costs. The Bishop, however, in-
terposed his veto, whereupon, acting
upon the Bishop's advice, Mr. Martin
withdrew his charges. The Bishop sent
congratulations and, in return, Mr. Mar-
tin presented a petition to the Bishop
to bring an action for divorce, in which
Mr. Martin was cited as co-respondent.
This suit was dismissed with costs. More
congratulations from the Bishop, deans,
and other friends.

This occurred in June, 1909. In October
of the same year Mr. Martin heard from
the Bishop, expressing fear that very
shortly certain proceedings would have
to be taken against him (Martin). This
intimation was followed by a visit from
the Bishop, who urged Mr. Martin to
resign in order to obviate the necessity
of taking these proceedings. This Mr.
Martin very properly refused to do, as
it would amount to an admission on his
part that he was guilty. In July, 1910,
the Bishop informed him that he intend-
ed to institute proceedings against him
under the clergy discipline act, but in
the following, in answer to the ap-
plication from Mr. Martin's solicitor, said
that the evidence placed before him did
not justify such proceedings.

Turning all this period the Bishop prac-
tically has boycotted Mr. Martin. No
confirmation has been held in his church
for seven years, and last year he had
to take his daughter into the neighbor-
hood of his residence. The Bishop's
disobedience to his superior is a matter
of which the public mind is becoming
increasingly conscious. The Bishop's
disobedience is a matter of which the
public mind is becoming increasingly con-
scious. The Bishop's disobedience is a
matter of which the public mind is be-
coming increasingly conscious.

The present state of things is a scan-
dal, and whatever the result may be
Mr. Martin, it is not evident how the
Bishop can rid himself of the imputation
of having himself brought the scandal
to its present dimensions.

FLANER.

THE PULSE OF A SKYSCRAPER.

Constant Slight Vibrations in Every Direction.

From the Christian Herald.
By day or night a modern city is never
wholly at rest. A hundred disturbing
factors are constantly setting up curious
vibrations which travel in every direc-
tion. The tracing out of these vibrations
and their accurate measurements is a
new problem among builders, which has
a peculiar interest for the layman as
well. This problem of the pulse of a
building is not limited to great cities,
but often arises in comparatively small
towns throughout the country. Let a train
rush past the foundations of a high
building, or even a low one, or a pow-
erful windstorm beat against its walls,
and the entire structure may vibrate like
a giant tuning fork. Incidentally, the
problem is so well understood that ac-
cording to excessive vibration are prac-
tically unheard of. The crane may rock,
but it never falls.

The measurement of the pulse-like vi-
brations is made much the same as that
of an earthquake, and the instruments
which are used are of the same nature.
The measurements are made by means of
records trace curious pulsing lines, which
show at a glance just how wide an arc
the building sways, and how often it
regularly is the recurrence of the move-
ment. These readings are accepted in
court as absolutely conclusive, and it is
not uncommon for damage suits involv-
ing immense sums of money to be de-
cided by these delicate tracings.

Public opinion is all wrong, or nearly
so, as to the amplitude of the vibrations
of buildings both large and small. Ev-
ery one has felt such vibrations, and
one's sensations are apt to be very
misleading. It is a surprise to many
that the most violent vibrations are not
felt in the extremely high buildings, as
is commonly supposed, but in the com-
paratively low office buildings. A vi-
bration of three-sixteenths of an inch
is extremely violent, for a movement of
an hundredth of an inch is really in-
noticeable. As the records show, there is
a peculiar method of rhythm in these
movements, the building swaying back
and forth through a given arc with the
regularity of a pendulum.

The Poetic Argentine.

From Lippincott's Magazine.
Not long ago a young man attached
to the Argentine Legation at Washing-
ton was given at a certain afternoon
affair, when a young woman invited his
attention to a couple in a corner who
were paying marked attention to each
other.
"He is fifty-one and she thirty-nine,"
said the young woman, "and they have
been courting for twenty years."
The Argentine adjusted his monocle and
glanced at the happy pair. "Ah," said
he, "a romance of the Middle Ages, eh?"

"Marse Henry" and Hikers.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
Well, somehow you know that I can-
not help thinking that in seeking unlit-
tered and prelate's suffrage you girls are
a bit off your reckoning. To me they
seemed as children who needed to be
spanked and kissed. There was about
the whole business something pitiful and
grotesque. I felt like swearing "you
fillets," and then like crying "poo-
deed."

A Careful Parent.

From Pearson's Weekly.
A minister once noticed a crowd of
urchins clustered around a dog. He
asked, with fatherly interest,
"Swapping lies," volunteered one of
the boys. "The fellow that tells the big-
gest one gets the dog," exclaimed the minister.
"Why, when I was your age I never
thought of telling an untruth."
"You win," chorused the urchins. "The
dog's yours, mister!"

Preacher Won the Dog.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
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tered and prelate's suffrage you girls are
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dog's yours, mister!"

FLANER.

COURTESY TO ONE ANOTHER

Courtesy is a coin of which we cannot have too much nor can we ever be stingy with it.

Court manners in olden times set the standard for the world. It is fair to expect this old-established lumber yard to at least TRY to set the model of deportment and courtesy for the business world.

The people who are considerate enough to visit this yard have every right to expect ready, cheerful and intelligent attention.

PRICES ON PALINGS LOWER.

Palings, flat, dressed, \$2.25 per 100
Palings, square dressed, \$2.25 per 100
Posts, square, smooth, 35c each
Rails, dressed, 25c to 35c each

The Frank Libbey Lumber & Mill Work Co.

Sixth Street and New York Ave. Washington, D. C.

LINKING UP ELECTRIC POWER.

Project for Transmission System of the Large Cities.

From Popular Mechanics.
The linking up of the electric power
stations of the large cities of the coun-
try so that these stations can help each
other supply energy during the periods
of the maximum demand upon each is
an economic transmission development
that may be expected in the future. Such
a development, if carried to its logical
possibilities, would comprise a network
of energy transmission lines covering the
country just as the railroad does today.
Making it possible to take advantage of
the difference in time of different cities.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, for
instance, might be connected up with
Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis,
Chicago, and so on, across the country.
The period in which the demand for
power is greatest in one of these cities
will differ from that of some other one,
and, with a station interconnecting them,
they could help each other meet the max-
imum demand, energy being transmitted
from one section to another, as needs
required. The growth of such a system
will begin with the doing away of the
village and small city generating plants
in favor of the substations of big sys-
tems, these will tend to approach one
another, and there will come a period or
era of co-operations resulting in all the
systems being connected with a net-
work of lines.

Such a system, at least, is what ex-
perts believe will come out of the en-
deavor to more fully utilize the diversity
factor, or, in other words, to make the
demand for power more evenly spread
over the twenty-four-hour day. The cost
of producing electric energy depends
to a large extent on the load factor.
The station must be able to supply the
maximum demand, but the income de-
pends upon the average demand. As an
example of the diversity to be ob-
tained by connecting the transmission
systems of different cities, there is an
area in the east and to the west of
Buffalo. The "peak" or maximum
loads of the two areas, therefore, are
not likely to coincide, making possible
a decided economy in the first cost of
a station serving both areas, as compared
with a station supplying two areas
with coinciding periods of maximum
demand.

Were practically all the power de-
mands of the United States met by a
unified system of generation and dis-
tribution, there would be, according to
C. T. Stelmets, a much better load
curve on the whole system than on the
most modern stations at the present
time.

Gastronomy.

From Pittsburg Gazette Times.
If a man from Mars were to tour
the United States at this season of the
year he would almost be persuaded
that ours is a government by gastrono-
my. For several months past the
public dinner, characterized by stunts
and speechmaking, has been much in
evidence. All sorts and conditions of
men and organizations are having
their annual banquets, stated and more
or less formal functions, while be-
tween times lunch clubs by the score
unable to restrain the impetuosity and
bravado of their members, seize an
hour or so out of midday to talk mat-
ters over and consider the state of the
nation.
As long as and whenever General
Proctor is in command, there is an
of diversion and entertainment is to be
commended and encouraged. A busy
and intense people require safety
valves both as a means for relaxation
and to let off the steam of their views
on questions of importance which vex
the public mind or intimately affect
the community.
Nor is the safety valve element of
the banquetting board to be despised.
Americans work hard, think fast, and,
as a rule, are tireless in their energies.
Sometimes there is danger that politi-
cal passions may carry them too far
and that feeling, engendered in cam-
paigns may leave scars difficult to heal.
When, however, it is possible for men
by the hundreds of thousands, in the
course of the feasting period of the
year, to take a course in gastronomy,
a fine art in itself, and to forget tem-
porarily the stress of life in the joy of
living and talking, all's well!

High Cost of Killing Turks.

From the New York Press.
Turkey's stubbornness is costing her
and the Balkan allies \$2,500,000 a day, say
experts. The cost of living is about
estimated. If two big powers should jump
at each other's throats on account of the
Balkan scrap it is figured that the mat-
ter would cost almost \$1,000,000,000
for the first two months and a minimum
of \$500,000,000 a day afterwards. The uprising
in Mexico just now is a piker's game
alongside of a big set-to in Europe.

JAMES MONROE

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Slawh."